

A NOTE ON THE AMERICAN SPECIES OF MANSONIA

(*Diptera, Culicidæ*)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

In discussing this genus in the monograph,¹ we lacked males of many of the species treated. We also received too late for insertion data on the oviposition of *M. titillans* Walk. This latter has been discussed by the writer and Mr. Knab in this journal (*Ins. Ins. Mens.*, iv, 61, 1916). Most of the missing males have now come to hand and the genitalic table may be recast as follows:

Clasp-filament branched; process from the angle of excavation of side piece long, swollen at tip, with a short inserted rod.

titillans Walker, *flaveolus* Coquillett

Clasp-filament simple; process short, at least shorter than the rod, not swollen at tip.

Rod and process both long, exceeding end of side-piece.

coticula Dyar & Knab

Process distinctly short; tip of rod not reaching end of side-piece.

Unci swollen at tip, with two outward and one retrose teeth.

fasciolatus Arribáizaga

Unci finely toothed at tip with double dentate inner membrane.

perturbans Walker

Unci simple, membranous.....*nigricans* Coquillett

Subgenus MANSONIA Blanchard

Eggs deposited attached to the under side of floating leaves.

Mansonia titillans Walker.

Howard, Dyar & Knab, *Monog.*, iii, 516, 1915.

Dyar & Knab, *Ins. Ins. Mens.*, iv, 61, 1916.

M. flaveolus Coq. is doubtless but a variation of *titillans*. The male genitalia do not differ and the single male type has now been matched by a female from Panama, the male being from the Island of St. Thomas. These localities are widely separated, showing that *flaveolus* occurs as a rare aberration of *titillans* throughout its range.

¹ Howard, Dyar & Knab, *Mosq. N. & Cent. Am. & W. I.*, iii, 504, 1915.

Mansonia pseudotitillans Theobald.

Panoplites pseudotitillans Theobald, Mon. Culic., ii, 178, 1901.

Mansonia pseudotitillans Theobald, Mon. Culic., v, 448, 1910.

Mansonia pseudotitillans Howard, Dyar & Knab, Monog., iii, 521, 1915.

Evidently close to *titillans* if not identical. It is described as slightly larger and of a yellowish brown tint. The male is not known.

Mansonia humeralis Dyar & Knab.

Dyar & Knab, Ins. Ins. Mens., iv, 61, 1916.

No male of this interesting species has yet come to hand, nor have we noted specimens from any other than the type locality. The genitalia should be of the type of *titillans*.

Mansonia amazonensis Theobald.

Panoplites amazonensis Theobald, Mon. Culic., ii, 182, 1901.

Mansonia amazonensis Theobald, Mon. Culic., v, 450, 1910.

Evidently allied to *humeralis*, but the golden scales cover the front of the mesonotum instead of being confined to the shoulders. The male is unknown.

Subgenus COQUILLETIDIA Dyar

Eggs deposited in floating boat-shaped masses.

Mansonia perturbans Walker.

Howard, Dyar & Knab, Monog., iii, 505, 1915.

M. ochropus Dyar & Knab is probably a rare aberration of this species, comparable to the *flaveolus* form of *titillans*. The only specimen known was taken by me near Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire, in company with normal *perturbans*.

Mansonia nigricans Coquillett.

Howard, Dyar & Knab, Monog., iii, 511, 1915.

Male genitalia.—Clasp filament simple, slender, with a long terminal spine. Side piece three times as long as wide, conical, excavated at base; apex of excavation thickened, shortly produced and bearing a long spine, about half as long as the side piece. Harpes slender, curved, with two claws at tip. Unci

membranous, cylindrical, truncate; a short triangular process on each side.

Mansonia cotricula Dyar & Knab.

Howard, Dyar & Knab, Monog., iii, 515, 1915.

Male genitalia.—Clasp filament simple, but enlarged at base, rather stout and thickened outwardly; a rather large terminal spine. Side piece less than three times as long as wide, conical, excavated at base; apex of excavation thickened and produced into a rod three times as long as wide, bearing a long stout inserted spine which exceeds the end of the side piece. Harpes rather slender, oblique, scarcely curved, bearing three long claws and a short one at tip. Unci stout, strongly chitinized, erect, ending in a single blunt smooth tooth; lateral margin folded over in an angle; a rather long pointed process on each side.

Mansonia fasciolatus Lynch A.

Howard, Dyar & Knab., Monog., iii, 512, 1915.

Male genitalia.—Clasp filament simple, slender, narrowed at tip, with a small inserted terminal spine. Side piece three times as long as wide, conical, excavated at base; apex of excavation thickened, shortly produced and bearing a stout spine (or two such), about a quarter as long as the side piece. Harpes slender, oblique, scarcely curved, bearing about five short teeth at the tip. Unci stout, strongly chitinized, erect, ending in two teeth directed inward and one directed outward; a rather long pointed process on each side.

Mansonia arribalzagæ Theobald.

Taniorhynchus arribálzaga Theobald, Mon. Culic., iii, 261, 1903.

Taniorhynchus arribálzaga Goeldi, Os Mosq. no Pará, 110, pl. G, figs. 72-74, 80; col. pl. ii, fig. 8, 1905.

Taniorhynchus arribálzaga Theobald, Mon. Culic., v, 420, 1910.

Allied to *fasciolatus*, but with less ornamentation and a dull red mesonotum. The male genitalia have not been made known.

Mansonia juxtamansonia Peryassú.

Taniorhynchus juxta-mansonia Peryassú, Os Culic. do Brazil, 223, 1908.

Very close to *fasciolatus*, but the mesonotum with a broad central golden band instead of a narrow double golden line, while the wing-scales are somewhat broader. The male is unknown.

Mansonia albicosta Peryassú.

Taniorhynchus albicosta Peryassú, Os Culic. do Brazil, 220, 1908.

Also close to *fasciolatus*, the mesonotum as in the preceding, the wing-scales rather narrow, dark, a row of white ones on the basal fourth of the second vein. The male is unknown.

Mansonia hypocindyna, new species.

Close to *fasciolatus*, but the wing-scales black and white. Proboscis dark brown with a white ring at the middle and tip white. Mesonotum with the golden scales dividing into four narrow lines anteriorly, two on each side posteriorly, separated by a bare space. Abdomen black, with white lateral triangular segmental spots. Wings with the scales rather broad, black and white evenly mixed, the black about twice as numerous as the white; no long line of white scales at the base of the wing. Legs black, the femora pale except at tip below, a white line on the front side, with a narrow white ring near apex; tibiæ with a row of white specks below, becoming a long line and a dot on the hind pair; tarsi ringed with white on both ends of the joints, very narrowly so outwardly.

Type, Cat. No. 21720, U. S. Nat. Mus.; São Paulo, Brazil (Dr. A. Lutz).

Only the single female is before me.